

IT WAS A QUIET DAY.

Yesterday Passed at Chicago Without Further Trouble.

Nearly a Thousand More Troops Are Now There.

GEN. MILES' ORDER.

Cleveland Issues Another Proclamation for the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The tread of armed men is heard in the streets of Chicago, and the wheels of commerce still lag at the bid of the American Railway union. Nevertheless the war-cloud which has overhung this city and this land, for the past ten days, shows distinct signs of lifting. Instead of stories of additional railroads tied up at different points throughout the country, to-day's dispatches, almost without exception, bring advice of strikers returning to work, and increased resumption of traffic, amounting, in some places, to a return to normal conditions.

The day in Chicago passed without a serious conflict between the rioters and the armed forces now on duty here.

Yesterday afternoon the announcement was made that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has called a meeting of the executive board of that association to be held in this city on Thursday and that he would leave New York for Chicago this evening. In view of this, it is not believed that the federated trades of Chicago will take precipitate action before consulting with him. As at present Gompers cannot reach Chicago before Wednesday night, it will be impossible to decide on a line of action to be pursued before Thursday, and probably if it should finally be resolved to declare a general strike of all these combined forces, it could not be put into effect before Friday morning.

In this connection, the interesting question arises whether or not if President Gompers allows himself to be hauled from New York to Chicago by non-union engineers and firemen, his business will be of any particular profit. One labor leader in Chicago said to-day that if he did so, he might as well stay in New York.

Another feature to be noted in connection with the meeting of Chicago federated labor is the fact which was developed that there was in the meeting a large and influential conservative element, whose action had practically blocked the plans of the more hot-headed leaders, until the latter, in the excitement consequent upon the reading of President Cleveland's proclamation, were enabled to stampede them and carry the strike resolution. Therefore, there is reason to believe that, even if the order for a general strike goes forth, many will decline to obey it. So that, with the men already made idle by the tie-up, the walk-out will not be nearly so important as anticipated by the leaders.

What effect, if any, the action of Vice President McKim of the Pullman company in refusing in the most positive manner to even meet a committee to consider the question of arbitration will have upon the final decision of the labor leaders and their followers remains to be seen.

Touching the situation in general, it may be said that in Chicago the roads were all doing better than on any previous day since the strike began. Passenger trains were moving with more or less regularity, and some freight traffic had been cleared. A large number of striking freight handlers of the Illinois Central returned to work, and other roads noted accessions to their operative forces.

Regulations which prevailed in the government building were a near approach to martial law. Deputy marshals were placed on every floor, and everybody was challenged who could not show that he had business in the building.

To-day's sunrise saw in this city 1,000 more federal troops than there were yesterday. These, with the forces already in the field, it is believed, will be able to make a further betterment in the conditions in the city, and the mobilization of troops and marines at San Francisco, and of regulars at other points on the Pacific coast, will suffice, in all probability, to start traffic on the transcontinental lines.

It was announced that the city council would last night adopt a resolution calling on the president to remove federal troops from Chicago. This action was not taken, however. It seems the resolution had been talked of by some members of a labor organization and was to be offered by an alderman. When the framers of the resolution reached the council chamber they were met by Alderman O'Connor, who had drawn a resolution so much warmer than theirs that they determined to substitute it. The resolution in some way got into the hands of the mayor, who suppressed it, and the anticipated action fell through, greatly to the disgust of the projectors.

Four assemblies of the Iron Moulders' union struck yesterday, 2,500 men going out. The Lake Superior Bessemer association, with 3,000 members, and the Cigar-makers' union, 4,000 strong, voted to strike. None of these bodies have any grievance, but have decided to strike solely because of sympathy with the Pullman boycott.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The President Calls Upon Unlawful Assemblies to Disperse in the Northwest. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The attorney general, Secretary Lamont, Secretary Blissell and General Schofield were again in conference with the president last night, and as a result the following was given out: A proclamation by the president of the United States.

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstruction,

tion, combinations and assemblies by persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the president to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said states and territories as are necessary for interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails.

Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and peace and the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and the maintenance of the commerce between the States and Territories, and of security to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the president has employed a part of the military force of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstruction, combinations and assemblies to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before a certain clock of the afternoon of July 10, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at the city of Washington, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1894, and of the independence of the United States the 100th.

By the president: GROVER CLEVELAND, W. Q. GRESHAM, secretary of state.

GENERAL MILES' ORDER.

To All Troops Serving in the Department of the Missouri.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following order has been issued by General Miles:

To all United States troops serving in the department of the Missouri: The acts of violence committed during the past few days in the stopping of mail trains and post roads, the destruction of the interstate commerce, the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States court, the assaults upon the Federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duty, the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the United States, and the acts of rebellion and lawlessness have been of such a serious character that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

The proclamation of the president, the command-in-chief of the land and naval forces and the state militia, when called into service is understood by the military to be in no wise lessened by the lawlessness and the less waste of life if possible. It is an executive order for all law-abiding citizens to support the military authorities in the lawlessness and those in actual hostility to the action of the United States court and the laws of the United States. The military forces are to be used to enforce the laws of the United States, to disperse, capture or destroy all bodies of persons who are in actual hostility to the United States court and the laws of the United States.

This does not change the relation of the Federal officials with those of the local authorities. It is expected that the military and municipal government will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction. Should they fail to do so, they are empowered the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of invading unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States.

The order is the immediate command of troops must be the judge as to what use to make of the forces at his command in executing the law. He is to be guided by the instructions of his superior for the law-abiding citizens to do so with every possible aid in maintaining the civil government and the authority of the municipal, state and federal governments in preserving peace and good order.

DEBS' VIEWS.

He Says the A. R. U. is Stronger Than Ever—Talk of Tyranny.

CHICAGO, July 10.—President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union last night said: "We are stronger than ever. Nothing can break our forces, but usurpation and tyranny. I am threatened with arrest. What for? For organizing labor. We say to capital: 'Here is our labor and these are our terms.' This is legal—this is the spirit of the age."

"Mr. Havemeyer organizes a sugar trust and says to the public: 'Here is my sugar and these are my terms.' He has polluted the national legislature. I have acted honorably and committed no crime. The United States has no authority in bringing themselves into contempt by their wanton violation of law and the constitution."

"The common people are beginning to understand this. Capital insists upon looking upon labor as it did upon slavery, that it also has no right like capital to ask for exact terms. This is the principle of slavery. I want to call the attention of the people of this country to this."

"The Pullman strike, while the acute, is not the underlying cause of this trouble. The people of this country are paying over \$5,000,000 a day in interest. This is draining productive industry of its profit and is piling up money in the money centers. What old England failed to do with soldiers in the eighteenth century she is doing now with the gold standard. Over \$200,000,000 each year goes there to pay interest."

"We are not responsible for the lawless element and loss of property. Not even disciplined armies have ever been able to prevent this element from rising. We ask the public to be patient while labor stands with its back to the door that leads to serfdom and says to its oppressors: 'Thus far and no further.' It is better to lose a little now than more in the end, and with it constitutional liberty."

Marines Ordered to Oakland. VALLEJO, Cal., July 10.—There were some decidedly warlike preparations at Mare Island navy yards yesterday. Commandant Howison received to have all available sailors and marines ready to proceed to Oakland at a moment's notice. Two companies of marines of sixty-four men each, and the three companies of sailors of forty men are available. The Monterey has steamed up and is ready to start for Oakland as soon as the order issues.

Debs' Lieutenant in the East. NEW YORK, July 10.—John Ryan, who comes here as the representative of President Debs, was at the Continental hotel yesterday. "The strike," said Mr. Ryan, "will not stop here. My errand is to organize the laborers of the East. I am confident of succeeding. My errand is to the present time has borne fruit ten times more than I expected it would."

Easier at St. Joseph. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 10.—The local railroad situation is much easier. Little inconvenience is experienced in moving trains except on the Rock Island and the Chicago Great Western roads. Service on these is very irregular and unsatisfactory.

Situation in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 10.—So far as can be learned from reports received at the executive office the strike situation in Missouri is very much better. The only point at which

TWO WOMEN SHOT.

Soldiers Fire Over Rioters' Heads at Danville, Ill.

The Bullets Strike Two Women in Their Homes.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Two Stores Looted by a Mob at Ladd, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 10.—Mrs. Michael Glennan and Miss Clara James were killed and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville yesterday afternoon by a volley fired over the heads of a crowd of rioting miners by a company of militia.

A bullet struck her just below the right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Michael Glennan, a widow, standing in her own yard, was also struck and died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal wound and will die.

A REIGN OF TERROR. A Desperate Condition of Affairs in Northern Illinois. LADD, Ill., July 10.—Two stores were looted at this place yesterday afternoon by a mob of 400 foreign miners. The city is being guarded to-night by fifty deputy sheriffs, farmers and miners. The national banks have removed their valuables from the city and many of the business houses have closed temporarily. Reports from the surrounding districts are to the effect the anarchists of Peru, La Salle and other towns are moving toward Spring Valley for an attack on the place. The town is now guarded by two militia companies and 125 deputies.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION. The Constitutional Right of Every Citizen to Be Protected. WASHINGTON, July 10.—"The administration will not cease its efforts until the constitutional right of every man to obtain employment, free from intimidation, is established. If that should be the outcome of the present struggle, it will be well worth the price paid for it, dear as it has been."

This statement by a high official sets out the position of the government. It means a guarantee not only to protect the operation of the mails and to keep open interstate communication, but to protect the rights of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

Commenting upon the proclamations issued by the president, General Schofield said they did not in any way affect the authority of state or federal officers, but were merely in the nature of warnings to the people. This warning was necessary and proper under the law, but was not tantamount to a declaration of martial law. Under martial law the authority of the state officials would be superseded by federal authority. General Schofield said he did not believe the published interview with General Miles, in which he is credited with saying the proclamation practically amounted to a proclamation of martial law, was authentic. He was inclined to think General Miles was credited with saying a good many things he did not say.

Large numbers of telegrams have been received at the White house and war department from Grand Army and Confederate veterans offering their services to the government should it be necessary to organize a volunteer army. Among them were many dispatches from labor organizations declining to be counted as countenancing violations of law or destruction of property, and upholding the government in its efforts to preserve peace.

Official dispatches received by Superintendent White of the railway mail service, state that a train is running in each direction on the Northern Pacific road. Troops are aboard and will protect them over the entire line between Portland and St. Paul. Thirty tons of mail which accumulated at San Francisco, and dispatched from there by the Pacific steamship company's boat, reached Portland yesterday.

Wholesale Arrests. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Advices received here from Fort Smith, Ark., to the effect that on information filed before United States Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad officials, warrants have been ordered issued for the arrest of 700 ex-employees of that road upon the charge of conspiracy to interrupt interstate commerce and the carrying of mails.

Situation in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 10.—So far as can be learned from reports received at the executive office the strike situation in Missouri is very much better. The only point at which

any trouble was reported to Governor Stone was at Thayer, Oregon county, where strikers refused to permit trains to be moved. Assistant Attorney General Morton Jordan and Insurance Commissioner Wadhill were sent to Thayer by Governor Stone. They will investigate matters there and report to the governor.

Missouri Pacific Switchmen Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—The night Missouri Pacific yard crew, numbering about twenty men, quit work at a few minutes after 7 o'clock last night, just before the time for making up a freight train.

The passenger service situation was practically unchanged last night. The Wabash did not get out any train and no attempt was made to send out the night Union Pacific train which has been laid off for four nights.

The Memphis made no attempt to send out any train and none arrived, the situation being the same as for the past two days.

The passenger service on all the other roads was uninterrupted.

Walked Out at Painesville. PAINESVILLE, Ind. Ter., July 10.—In obedience to orders from President Debs, all members of the A. R. U., employed on the Santa Fe in this place, quit work here. The strikers include the yard and switchmen, round house men, etc., and are about forty in number. The car repairers, members of the order refused to go out. Trains have not yet been delayed an hour.

Towns of Pullman Excited. CHICAGO, July 10.—The president's proclamation against the assembling of crowds, and advising citizens to absent themselves from mobs or other gatherings, caused much renewed excitement in Pullman. People were not slow to claim that the federal authorities had entered into combination with the Pullman interests to break up the open air meetings that have been daily features in the town.

Forced to Quit by Women. MCALISTER, Ind. Ter., July 10.—Seven hundred and seventy-five men and women armed with clubs left Krebs and marched to this place last evening and ordered the miners at work to come out and remain out. They visited three mines and met with the same success at each place, the men offering no resistance, but coming out on their demand.

Clover Leaf Men Out. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—The conductors and brakemen of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway (Clover Leaf) notified the general officials in this city that they had decided to strike in sympathy with the Pullman boycott, and consequently no trains have been sent east from here on that road.

Did Not Meet. CHICAGO, July 10.—Intense excitement was caused to-day in the stock yards district by the mayor's announcement that no labor meeting would be permitted until after matters have been quieted down. Arrangements had been made for a big meeting yesterday.

Down at Little Rock. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—The strike situation at this point remains practically unchanged. Passenger trains are running about on time under military protection, but not a car of freight has been moved.

Strike Broken at Tacoma. TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—All passenger trains are running regularly and movement of freight trains began to-day. Three hundred regulars and 120 deputy marshals are on duty here.

Union Pacific Now Open. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 10.—The Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Ogden is practically open for business again, and train service is in operation.

Miners' Strike Off. RICH HILL, Mo., July 10.—The long-continued coal miners' strike has just been declared off in the Rich Hill district by the local officials.

On the Alton. SLATER, Mo., July 10.—From present indications all the old firemen will work again for the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Struck at Midnight. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—Big Four firemen from here to St. Louis struck at midnight.

COCKROACHES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Cockroach Has Had a Sweet Time of It for Many Years. PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—People in the vicinity of the big sugar refineries of Philadelphia have been so annoyed with cockroaches that it caused a depreciation in property. The owners have tried every known remedy to get rid of them. Having heard of the wonderful results from the use of insecticide in steamships, they ordered several hundred pounds of insecticide and are now replying at their purchase. A roach in this district is now impossible to find. It is reported that G. W. Stansfield, 632 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan., has this article for sale, which is put up in small packages for household use and 5-pound and 10-pound packages for hotels, factories, bakeries, etc.

SIXTY PEOPLE DROWN.

Collision Between Steamers Result in One Going Down. ONESKA, July 10.—The passenger steamer Valadimir, bound from Sebastopol for this port, came into collision with an Italian steamer last night near Eupatoria, a town of Russia on the Western coast of the Crimea. The Valadimir was so badly injured that she sank. Some of the passengers were saved, but it is believed fully sixty persons were drowned and a large number were injured.

Drowned in the Osage. OSAGEWATONIA, Kan., July 10.—At 3 o'clock yesterday George Gear, 13 years of age, son of Dr. D. W. Gear, assistant physician at the state insane asylum, and Frank Shortz, 14 years of age, while bathing in the Osage river near this city, got beyond their depth and were drowned.

POINTS.

For Elderly People at the Seaside Who Have Time to Spare.

If you are an elderly lady and expect to pass the summer at a fashionable resort, you are naturally looking forward to a period of extreme boredom.

By a little common sense you can put this unpleasantness may be easily obviated. It will only be necessary for you to move among the young people and take part in their amusements. This may require a great deal of tact and some nerve on your part, and the young people may be inclined to resent your presence among them, but the end will justify the means.

It is a good plan to become an courtant of all the flirtations in the hotel in the early part of the season.

This may be done by keeping a sharp eye to windward. Walking aimlessly and noiselessly into dark corners of the piazza is usually an interesting occupation. Much valuable information may also be picked up by hiring a boatman to row you into all the sequestered nooks on the lake. Of course you will always take the back seat on moonlight drives and keep your eyes and ears open.

In addition, it is well to learn by interrogating the bell boys which of the gentlemen patronize the bar to an undue extent, and by the same means you may easily ascertain the outcome of all the poker parties.

The results of these observations of human nature cannot fail to afford agreeable topics of conversation to the little circle of ladies of your own age who will gather on the piazza in the mornings.

If the girls in the hotel are so irreproachable in conduct as to be absolutely uninteresting, much pleasure can sometimes be derived from looking up their antecedents. After you have found out where they come from you will usually be able to think of some friend who knows some one in their native city who will be only too glad to furnish you with a mass of statistics in regard to the girls' ages, their previous engagements, their lack of social standing and their numerous flirtations.

This information, judiciously doled out, will serve to shorten many a long summer day.

Of course most of the married women will have husbands in the city. If you can learn, through your bureau of correspondents, of any one of these men taking advantage of his wife's absence by drinking a schooner of beer, or inviting his typewriter to his room garden, or by committing any other act of riotous dissipation, do not fail to inform his wife of it at once. Tell her that you only mention it in confidence and then tell all the other ladies in the hotel directly afterward.

The absent husband may also be made the subject for investigation in regard to his business rating, the number of times he has failed, his disinclination to pay his debts and whether he has ever swindled anybody. Most men have something to conceal. Find it out! It is better for the truth to be known.

And when the husband comes up to spend Sunday at the hotel, get him into a corner and give him a vivid description of his wife's occupations and the number of men she has smiled on during the week.

But these are only hints. I have no doubt you will be able to develop them into something really amusing and useful.—Brooklyn Life.

Very Curious.

"Walk up," shouted a showman, "and inspect this curious phenomenon—a real live woman fish, the only one in existence!" The place was crammed. The curtain rose, and a young woman, dressed all in black, appeared on the stage and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am the woman fish. There's my marriage certificate. My husband's name was Fish. He was killed last summer through a fall off a scaffolding, and as he has left me with four children unprovided for I will take the liberty to go round and make a collection on their behalf."—Tit-Bits.

Took Her Part.

Edith—What a quick turn for repartee Harry Prince has! Mabel—But he never says anything to wound one's feelings. Edith—And then he's so gallant! You should think the world of him. He was so prompt in your defense the other day! Somebody remarked, "There are no fish on Mabel Stone," and Harry replied, "On the contrary, she is distinctly plain."—Boston Transcript.

A Habit of Her Former Profession.

Prince Ponsifonski (the guest of honor at Mrs. Newby's afternoon reception)—Zank you, madame. I shall accept a cup of coffee with much pleasure. Mrs. Newby (concerning whose early history society is in the dark, addressing the caterer's attendant)—Draw one!—Chicago Record.

Not to Blame.

"Harry, you have taken the largest punch. You should remember that Daddie is the eldest."

"That isn't my fault."—Adapted from Judy.

In one of the Glasgow schools a young boy came himself for admittance. The head master asked his name. The boy in reply said his name was Jock.

"But what is your father's name?" "My father's called after me."—Tit-Bits.

Competent.

"Can you support my daughter?" "I think so. I have supported some of the best emotional people on the road."—Detroit Tribune.

A Tragedy.

Sitting on the side veranda. Screened from view by leafy vines, Edward toward his dear Amanda tenderly at last inclined. "You love me, dear?" he asked her. "Love me faithfully and well!" And if she does not she makes her cold indifference very well.

Round her waist his arm goes stealing. On his shoulder rests her cheek. Both of them just now are feeling. Too intruded with bliss to speak. Then a shriek of terror gave me. Chills that made my blood run thick. "Oh, that horrid June bug! Save me! Kill him, darling! Kill him quick!"—Somerville Journal.

At Death's Door.

Blood Poisoned After Typhoid Fever. A Marvelous Cure by Hood's After All Else Failed.

All Else Failed.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"

"Dear Sirs: Twenty-five years ago I had a bilious fever, and later it turned into typhoid fever, and for five weeks I lay like one dead, but at last I pulled through and got up around. I soon discovered on my left leg just above the knee a small brown spot about as big as a three cent piece, which puffed up but did not hurt me or feel sore. I did not pay any attention to it until two years after, when it commenced to spread and have the appearance of a ring worm. It itched and burned and I commenced doctoring, but to no avail."

Got Only Momentary Relief, And sometimes not even that. I could not sleep nights, and on account of the itching I scratched the spot until the blood would run. In hot weather my elbows and all my joints were just the same, and what I have suffered I cannot describe with a pen. Last February I tried an herb for the blood and it broke out in the worst form of a rash all over my body. I began my scratching, and scales would fall off. The sores continued to discharge and I longed to die. Finally my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I had not taken more than half of it before I began to change for the better. I have had four bottles.

Now I Am All Well but two little spots on my leg. I can now sleep and eat well and work all the time. I am 54 years old, and the mother of eleven children, and think I can do as much as any one my age. My son has also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, and has been greatly benefited by it. I feel very grateful for the benefit I received from Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. FARRAR L. HALL, Galva, Kansas.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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